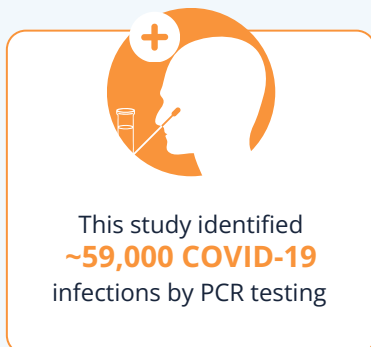


COVID-19 INFECTION AMONG ONTARIO WORKERS

BETWEEN FEBRUARY 2020 AND DECEMBER 2021



Key Insights

- The risk of COVID-19 among Ontario workers varies by occupation. Identifying groups with the highest risks can provide a better understanding of where prevention efforts are needed to reduce disease transmission.
- The risk of COVID-19 varies by region. Workers living in densely populated regions had a higher risk of COVID-19 infection, which may reflect background community risks.

Occupations with higher risk of COVID-19 infection in comparison to other occupations



Air
Transport
Workers



Medical Lab
Technicians/
Technologists



Nurses



Textile
Fabrication
Workers



Food and Beverage
Processing
Workers



Personal
Services
Workers



Emergency
Services
Workers



Janitors
and
Cleaners



Higher risk of COVID-19 infection may be due to indoor, in-person operations, with close physical proximity and frequent contact with others.



Lower risk of COVID-19 infection may be due to outdoor work, well-ventilated environments, use of respiratory protection, and minimal physical proximity and contact with others (e.g. remote work).

Risk of COVID-19 infection by workers' region of residence in comparison to workers living in other regions

Workers living
in **Toronto**:



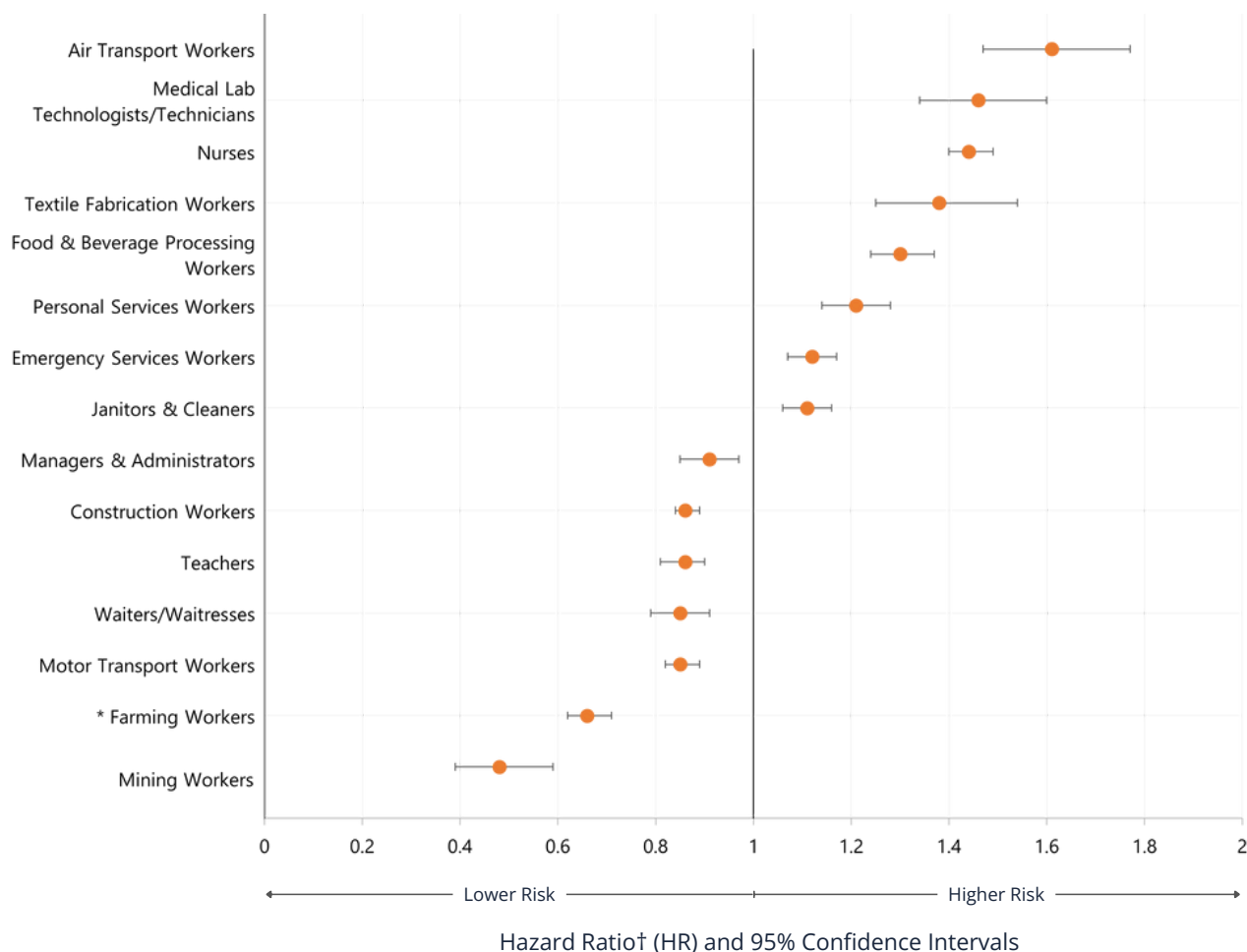
1.9 times the risk
of COVID-19 infection

Workers living in the
Central East Region
(Durham, Peel, and York):



1.4 times the risk
of COVID-19 infection

Risk of COVID-19 infection by occupation in comparison to other occupations



About the Data

This fact sheet summarizes the risks of COVID-19 infection among workers in the Occupational Disease Surveillance System (ODSS) by occupation and region, in comparison to all other workers in the ODSS.

For more information on the project, visit:



www.occupationalcancer.ca/project/covid-19-surveillance/

* Risk estimates among farming workers may not fully capture COVID-19 infections among migrant workers.

† The hazard ratio (HR) is a measure used to compare the risk of an event (e.g. COVID-19 infection) in one group (Group A) compared to another group (Group B). If the risk of COVID-19 infection is higher in Group A than Group B, the hazard ratio will be above 1; if the risk is lower in Group A than Group B, the hazard ratio will be below 1; and if the risk is approximately equal in Group A and B, then the hazard ratio will equal 1.

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